degraded among the States.

The platform of the President and of the patriotic men who are moving in Union. this election is, that the Constitution shall be executed and the Union fully restored, and that the subject of suffrage shall be left to the decision of the States concerned.

Between these policies "choose ye." Gentlemen, I shall hope that your Juncture in our public affairs.

Gentlemen, I shall now mention some additional points in this same direction which should possess peculiar interest for the people of this Congressional

under the whip-of its master, Mr. Stevens, passed a bill which I propose to read; it is very short:

A bill extending the right of suf-frage in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the quali-fications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disfranchised from yoting at any election held in the from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color. SECTION 2. That all acts of Congress

and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordi-nances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed

That was a bill establishing negre suffrage for the District of Columbia. over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It was passed by the House of Representatives on the eighteenth of your agents. The opportunity is now January, 1866, by a vote of 116 yeas to presented to you to interpose in public 51 nays, and among those voting for it affairs, and to pronounce your own judg-Representative in Congress from this District. On the fifteenth of May another important bill passed the House of Representatives to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The ninth section of that bill was in relation to suffrage. I moved to strike out that section in the Senate, and It was debated, the striking out being resisted by Mr. Wade of Ohio who had charge of the bill, and finally the question went over without action. The ninth section of the bill was in these

That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elect ive franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law.

By the way, this expression alluding to citizens of the United States is to be shall be citizens, including negroes of course. The bill goes on:

And all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of the Territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

Mr. LeBlond of Ohio moved to strike out this section in the House, which motion was disagreed to by a vote of 36 yeas, 76 nays. Among the nays refus-ing to strike out the clause which I have just read, appears the name of Mr. Mercur, the Representative in Congress from this district.

Upon another occasion, in the House, Mr. Julian of Indiana offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of very objects contemplated in the bill

I have troubled you with these refer-

nation, what are we authorized to con- of Columbia, enabling the colored in- tinue such men as you have now in "no" to the resolution of the Senate, the States of the Union to their proper clude? Why, that there are, as I stated habitants of that District, where Con- Congress constituting the Congressional and so said the Radical majority of the in the commencement of my remarks, gress has jurisdiction over the question, majority, and you ought not to weaken House. two capital subjects for the consideration to vote. It appears also that he voted their power by admitting anybody else Observe, these gentlemen in the Patand by those who think with him, and -repealed them all. By Congressional point, but also for the purpose of hand, the question of the admission of which our fellow-citizens go, and where bers. Senator Patterson is a son-in-law House shall take up each member's case negro suffrage into the political systems they are establishing political institu- of the President of the United States. of the State is presented by the Con- tions for themselves. For this measure When the war broke out he was a citigressional majority. You have the is- your Representative voted, and he voted | zen of East Tennessee, and he then held are to decide it. By the platform of the lian's resolution which contemplated just of Tennessee. After the State second Congressional majority the State which such legislation for the Territories, and he continued to hold that office, of course permits the negro to vote shall hold her proposed also a Congressional notice to under the old Constitution, and under

to you that the Representative in Constand to it until it shall triumph, and amendment which they and he support- Mr. Poland explained. At the conclureject the policy which would degrade ed it is intended to force it into every sion of their report the Committee say: and corrupt elections to an extent fear. State in this Union eventually. This ful to contemplate, and sow the prolific seeds of political convulsions and of social decay. It is for me to state the issue, it is for you to determine it upon those convictions which you shall entertain of policy and of duty at this while the policy of his political antagoral.

Support rectains to an extent rearrange all this time Judge Patterson was an open, avowed, and devoted adherent to the Union. He was in constant communication with the officers of the Federal troops nearest that vicinity, and obtained and furnished to them information as to the movements of the Rebels. He aided in concealing nists is negro suffrage. They say so by their votes, they say so by their amendment, they say so by their bills. You can judge them not out of the mouths of those who are opposed to them, but out of their own. Here they stand and the Secessionists, and was subjected to District.

The House of Representatives at its last session under the lead—perhaps I should correct the expression and say under the way way of its moster. Mr.

Representative in Congress ventured to obliged to conceal himself for safety, Representative in Congress ventured to suggest in some discourse at this place that the question of negro suffrage was not an issue in the election. At Bloomsburg he proceeded to admit that he had voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and endeavored to excuse it on several pretexts which I need not repeat. In Towarda, recently, he was more outspoken. I have it from a gen-tleman who heard him speak there with-of the United States, nor did he intend in a few days, that in answer to the allegation that complaints were made against him on account of his votes, he stated distinctly that he was in favor of negro suffrage, and that he did not ask the votes of men who did not agree with him in opinion on that subject.

Gentlemen, as I said before, you are sovereigns. The men who sit at Washington in either House of Congress are simply charged with certain duties as appears the name of Mr. Mercur, the ment upon all these matters which I have passed in review before you. You are to form your opinions and pronounce your judgment upon this issue, which is so clear that no intelligent man ought to miss perceiving it and compre-

hending it.

There is only one thing I wish to add the speech delivered by our Representative in Congress at Bloomsburg, his was made upon the admission of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, as a member of the Senate just before the adjournspeech alleged that men of the South were not to be trusted as Representatives in either House of Congress even under what has been called the "ironclad oath," which requires a denial on has borne arms against the United States, or assisted the enemies of the United reliable, and he cited the case of Senator made the same speech here, and therefore I will answer him on that point, and then relieve you from further discourse on all this matter of the issue between the President and Congress upon which I have hitherto spoken.

He said that Judge Patterson, of Teninvolved the taking of an oath of alleghis case was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, composed of from different sections of the Union; the passage of a bill providing for the that that committee investigated the other men of the majority of the House and take seats in Congress by the votes case and made an elaborate report to the from which I have last read, and fur- Senate against his claim to be admitted Tennessee, who came up covered all them! ther, giving notice to all the Territories as a member; that subsequently a resothat no State should hereafter be admit- lution was introduced allowing him to of all the men of that State who had cussion of what I understand to be the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in should be done to impede the onward ted into the Union the constitution of be admitted without taking the whole adhered to us during the war. What true issue before the people of this General Assembly met, and it is hereby which contained any discrimination on of the oath, allowing him to take an did they do? They voted down the country as to policy. I will add a word enacted by the authority of the same, account of race and color as to the elect- oath from which particular words should resolution; voted as far as they could or two as to men, and close. ive franchise. A motion was made to be struck out; that such a measure that he should not get his seat in the lay that resolution of Mr. Julian's upon passed the Senate and came over to the Senate; voted that they would not disthe table, and upon the question being House, and the House very properly re- pense with the technicality of the oath and who has been before you-I mean period of not less than nine months, in taken, Mr. Mercur, your Member of jected it, after which the Senate voted in his case; voted that they would Mr. Clymer—and the candidate who has the war to suppress rebellion, and their and not because I was not fairly the Congress, voted "No;" that is, implied that the question of his ability to take slam the door of Congress in the face of been named for the post of Representaly in favor of the propositions which the oath should be submitted to Judge one who had struggled like a patriot tive from this Congressional district, been discharged from said service on acences to the Congressional record for the perjured himself in the face of Go I and perhaps making a little money off confavor of which I have spoken to-night; property, and the widows and orphans purpose of summing up the argument, man, and took his seat there in defiance tracts and the distribution of Govern- and their antagonists represent the op- of such persons and their property, shall so far as we are concerned in tracing it of moral obligations resting upon him, ment patronage and favor. Mr. Siev- posite policy. Inacting upon these two be exempt from the payment of all at this time. It appears, then, that our and in defiance of public decency, ens and Mr. Mercur were for refusing nominations you are called to pronounce bounty and per capita tax levied, or to Representative in Congress voted for Hence the conclusion was drawn that even what the only member of the Ju- judgment distinctly and clearly upon be levied, for paying bounties to volunthe resolution amending the Constitution the people of the South will take false diciary Committee of the Senate who the issues which I have presented totion of the United States, the main pro- oaths; that the people of the South are dissented from the conclusion of the ma- night. I trust that so far as you are monwealth, and such persons shall also vision of which relating to suffrage is not to be trusted; that Representatives jority asked for, a dispensing resolution concerned, your decision will be in ac-

political power under the Constitution, each of those Territories that when they the former laws, and exercised its duties he was from the beginning, and with paign sheet of the Democracy. The that an election board must reject their while the State which refuses shall be came to organize themselves as States for some time, when he was re-elected stripped of a portion of her power and they must form their constitutions with at the instance of and by the votes of negro suffrage incorporated therein, or the Union men of his district. I will they should not be admitted into the now read to you what the Judiciary Committee of the Senate said with re-I say, then, that I have proved to you ference to his case. Instead of reporting -I have not asserted it merely-that against him, they reported in his favor, the Congressional majority have com-mitted themselves distinctly upon this why he should be admitted. This was ssue, and in particular I have proved on the twenty-seventh of July last. The report was made from the Judiciary You cannot have them both or approve gress from this district has committed Committee by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, them both, for they are antagonistic to himself in the broadest and amplest a Republican member. The Committee each other-the one excludes the other. manner to the whole doctrine of Negro consists of seven members, and six of Suffrage in all the Territories of the the seven united in this report, and all choice will be wisely made; that you United States and in the District of Co- the members unanimously agreed in will select the policy of restoration and lumbia. And by this Constitutional the statement of facts it contained as

> "During all this time Judge Patter-Union men, and in facilitating their es-cape to the Union lines, when they gen-erally entered the Union service. He aided the Union people and the Union and spend nights in out-buildings and

in the woods to avoid their vengeance.

"The committee are all satisfied that, during the entire Rebellion, Judge Paterson was an earnest, firm, and devo ed Union man, and suffered severely in support of his principles. In accept-ing the office of Judge, and taking the official oath, he did not intend any hosto acknowledge any allegiance to, or any friendship for the Confederate government, but acted throughout with a sincere desire to benefit and preserve the Union and Government of the United States. He always denied the au-thority of the Confederate Government over him, and feels an entire willing-ness and ability to take the oath required upon his admission to a seat in the Senate. The committee recommen-ded the following resolution:

Resolved, That Honorable David T. Patterson is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the Unied States as a Senator from the State of Fennessee.

That is the record of what the com- binding upon his conscience or conduct, they reported for the action of the Senate. Subsequently in the debate, Mr. Trumbull of Illinois (the only member of the committee who dissented from the majority as to the legal conclusion to be drawn from the facts, although he on these matters before I conclude. In entirely concurred in the report as to its statement of facts,) proposed to the Senate that in order to avoid discussion most effective point with the audience and to save time, a resolution should be passed dispensing in that particular that they object and they vote against case with that portion of the oath which | the admission of the most loyal men who requires a man to testify that he has not | can be selected within the limits of the ment of Congress. Mr. Mercur in that held office under a Government hostile country, whenever it comports with their to the United States. Although there interests or their passions. And here was a majority of the Senate, and a let me add, that after the debate very large one, as was shown afterward, in the Senate, Judge Patterson in favor of admitting Senator Patterson was admitted to his seat early in the Radicals in Congress, and in vindiwithout further question, yet to save morning of the day of adjournment by the part of the person taking it that he time, and because there could be no ob- a vote of twenty-one year to eleven policy of restoration. With this view jection to it, Judge Trumbull was in- nays. The yeas, according to the recdulged in the introduction and passage ord before me, were "Messrs. Buckataken in connection with the Civil States in any way whatever. He said through the Senate of a resolution ad- lew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Rights Bill, which declares that all the people of the South are not to be mitting Judge Patterson, upon taking Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, persons born in the United States and trusted, and that Congress ought not to an oath in a modified form. That reso- Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, owing no allegiance to a foreign power admit members from the Southern lution went over to the House, and Lane of Indiana, Norton, Poland, Rid-States because even their oaths are not | what did the House do with it? Here | dle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey and was the case of a man who had under- Williams." Patterson as conclusive or at least pow- gone great sufferings, and against whom erful proof on this point. I suppose he nothing in the world could be alleged in connection with his conduct toward fourths Republicans to one-fourth Demthe Government of the United States. He had been very serviceable to our Government; he had adhered to our rightly under a just, liberal, and proper cause in the darkest days of the Rebellion; he had been persecuted and hunt- And yet this man is held up to you as a ed even to the mountains and to the wretch who has perjured his soul and is nessee, held an office in that State which caves of the earth, because he was our covered all over with infamy, and you friend. Now what did Thaddeus Stev- are asked to delay the policy of the resiance to the Confederate Government; ens and his facile instrument, the toration of the Union and to go with that he appeared at Washington; that member of Congress from this district, the Congressional majority for an indefdo in this case of Judge Patterson when inite period of time in their work of distinguished lawyers and statesmen olution? What did Mr. Stevens, the Patterson come forward and honestly ty speech of the ordinary type, and in the coming election, and to some exdo in the case of this loyal man from even of persons politically opposed to over with the affection and attachment

of the people at this time, and for their for a bill to establish universal negro to share power with them. This was terson case were not objecting-oh, what mony, and of concord in this country in judgment in the pending elections: suffrage in all the existing organized the conclusion naturally to be drawn a falsehood it is, what a mean thing it future; and from your decision given the one, a question of the restoration Territories of the United States in the from the discourse. Now I propose to is, to say they are objecting !-- to admit- with these objects we may hope the most of the Union, and the other, the West; and the bill went further, be- read to you, from the Congressional ting unrepentant Rebels into Congress— anspicious results. question of the admission of negroes cause it proceeded to repeal and annul Globe, some of the proceedings in those "red-handed" men whose hearts to the right of suffrage at our elections. everything that had been done by the the month of July, not merely for are yet sour and contaminated with se-The policy of restoration is presented people of those Territories in a contrary the purpose of answering our Representation and with hatred of us! Ah! by the President of the United States direction, that is, against negro suffrage tative in Congress upon this particular they want to keep such men out! Do they, indeed? We have not been disthe judgment and action of the people power it proposed to establish negro casting some little light upon the cussing that question. We have been are invoked in its favor. On the other suffrage in all those Territories into general question of admitting mem- insisting from the beginning that each and decide it according to the facts and according to the Constitution and laws. But they say nobody shall come in. sue here distinctly presented, and you also against laying on the table Mr. Ju- office as a Judge under the constitution That is their platform; that is their Knorr, Chairman of the Republican ground; that is what they have assert- County Committee, has been detected, ed. They say here, that Judge Patter- and the scheme of trading votes it con- commonly called "deserters," are not son shall not come in, loyal man though tains exposed by publication in the camentitled to vote at State elections, and such a record as that which I have read to you from their own committee; Judge be charged upon the Republican party try; they will not control everything! scrapes and to be disgraced by him. There can be no other conceivable moive; and this appealing to your passions; this talk about "red handed rebels;" this endeavor to waken up the old passions which ran riot over the land during the war, and which were then timely, perhaps, which were natural to least but which are now out of the these parts of the the timely, perhaps, which were natural at least but which are now out of the these parts of the the timely. sions; this talk about " red handed rebral at least, but which are now out of that there are but two ballots for our time and out of place—all this is simply ticket this Fall. This is in accordance that they may disguise the true issue, which is, shall the Union be restored, shall the States resume their former this ballot is folded the word "State" places in the Union, shall the policy of Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, is announced in December and January last, be executed, or shall it be delayed indefinitely until these gentlemen can secure for the negroes of this country that right of suffrage which the negro has not asked, but which they would thrust upon him in the hope that they may get useful allies for future political ontests and thus be enabled to continie their rule and their authority in this country. Yes, Mr. Mercur voted against admitting Judge Patterson, as proposed.

The Senate was informed that the House would not pass the resolution, and thereupon the question arose again directly upon the admission of Judge Patterson by the Senate. It was debated and determined finally in the Senate about four o'clock in the morning of the day of adjournment, and speeches made by myself and by other members of the Senate, upon that occasion, are Ticket." lying before me in the Congressional Globe. I shall not detain you with a recital of the arguments of Senators, although such recital would constitute a triumphant vindication of the decision arrived at. It is sufficient to say, that it appeared most manifest and indisputable that Judge Patterson had never borne allegiance to the Confederaey, or given it "aid and comfort;" that he had never as Judge, enforced any one of its laws; that the oath to the Confederacy taken by him, had been taken under duress, and was ac companied by an open protest and declaration that he should not regard it as and that in his Court and out of it, an during the whole war, he was active and ardent in his unionism and wholly devoted to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, I have taxed your patience with this case of Judge Patterson because it illustrates the unreasonable lengths to which the Congressional majority go in opposition to the policy of restoration, and to expose to you the fact

By a vote of two to one, the Senate of ocratic members, admitted Judge Patterson to his seat, and admitted him construction of the laws of the country.

Gentlemen, I am done with the dis-

The gentleman who has been named ed into the military service of the Unit-Patterson himself, and upon so being amid appalling difficulties while they Judge Elwell, do correctly and truly count of wounds or physical disability submitted to him he came forward and were at home taking their case, and represent that policy of restoration in contracted in such service and their such as I have described it. It appears who come from them are vite, corrupt, to take away the technical objection, as cordance with justice, with right, and fines, also that he voted for a general and in- and wicked men, not worthy of admis- he held it, under this oath. There is with public policy; that it will be in Approved the thirtieth day of March, discriminating suffrage in the Histrict sion to Congress, and you ought to con- Mr. Mercur's vote on record; he said favor of acomplete restoration of all A.D. 1866.

places by giving them representation in the Government of the United States; that it will be in favor of place, of har-

## The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.

THE following secret circular, issued by P. John, in the name of Colonel in the privileges of the ballot-box. disgrace of this business ought not to votes.

OFFICE REPUBLICAN STANDING COM., BLOOMSBURG, PA., October 1, 1866. DEAR SIR,-With this mail I send appears on the outside. The other is la-belled "County" and contains these words:

"Congress-ULYSSES MERCUR." "Senate-ALEXANDER J. FRICK."
When folded the word "County" ap-

pears on the outside.

To accommodate those Republicans who desire to vote for Colonel Tate for Assembly, in order to break down the Buckalew despotism in this county, the "Democrat and Star" have printed the Republican ticket with Tate's name added. This matter is left optional with our friends. As we have no can-didate and if the friends of Tate are willing to vote for Mercur, we shall of-fer no objection. Traccommodate those Democrats who vote for Mercur, the full Democratic ticket with Mercur's name substituted for that of Elwell will

be sent you. Yours, SAMUEL KNORR, Chairman Standing Committe,

The following is the bogus Democratic ticket printed by Doctor John, and headed "The Regular Democratic

STATE.

Governor. Heister Clymer. JUDICIARY.

Associate Judges, Peter K. Herbein, Iram Derr.

COUNTY.

Congress, Ulysses Mercur. State Senator. George D. Jackson. Assembly, Levi L. Tate. Prothonotary & Clerk of Courts. Jesse Coleman. Register & Recorder. John G. Freeze. Commissioner. Montgomery Cole. Auditor. John P. Hannan.

## A SPEECH FOR THE TIMES.

WE have for some time intended to furnish our readers before the election with some conservative speech discussing the issue between the President and cation of the former in regard to the an arrangement was made to have the speech of Major Charles H. Shriner, at he meeting held here in the Court House, by him duly reported for our columns. It turned out, however, that a report of his speech could not be had. Now, on the eve of the election, we find it convenient to give Mr. Buckalew's recent speech in Danville, as it was tathe United States, composed of three- ken down by a competent reporter for publication there, and we surrender up a great part of our space in our present number in order to furnish it entire.

Without endorsing everything con tained in the speech, we can say with confidence that it furnishes a fair discussion of the President's policy of restoration, of the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of Mr. Mercur's record as a Member of the Lower House of question, if continued in this district, Congress. It will be the more accepta- would be likely to complicate, to some brought before them by the Senate res- mischief, because such men as Judge ble to our readers because it is not a par- extent, the general questions involved master of the House, Mr. Mercur, and take oaths under the laws of the land, does not deal in personal denunciation.

AN ACT

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Sen-That all persons who have been muster-

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. the Officers of the Riection and Citizens of Co-

tumbia County: As District Attorney for this County, and under obligation as such to prosecute offenders against the laws of the Commonwealth, I deem it my duty, to call your attention to a question of voting at the approaching election.

In the Constitution of the State, you will find the qualifications of an elector, plainly set forth; and until there be some Radical change in that instrument, we must accept it as it is.

The General Election Laws more fuly recite these qualifications, and these laws must be our guide in dermining who shall, and who shall not participate

It has been maintained by some, for political effect, that a class of persons

On the eleventh day of June, 1866, an Patterson shall not come in, nobody shall in general, but upon P. John and his act of Assembly was passed intended to onic in; and why? "Because their clique. The iniquity is theirs. But so carry into effect the act of Congress power will be divided; they will not riot long as John is allowed to lead, his Rad- passed on the third of March, 1865, deas now in the political power of this coun- ical friends must expect to get into priving certain persons commonly called of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa deserters" of the right to vote. Subsequent to this, the Supreme Court of this State has pronounced that the act large Stock of of Congress cannot be enforced by election boards, they can only act after trial and and conviction by competent tribunals. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 44, Judge Strong who delivered the opinion of the court, says:

The act of Congress means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for wortton, must be adjudged to the convicted persons, AF-TER TRIAL BY A COURT MARTIAL AND TER TRIAL BY A COURT MARTIAL AND SENTENCE APPROVED. For the conviction and sentence of such a court, there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused, and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such, we think, is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all previous legislation respecting the subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

The ground taken by Judge Strong is, that there must be an accusation-A court—a trial—a conviction—a sentence an approval of that sentence; and a record showing all these must precede the punishment. Not until all this has been gone through with, can an election board legally reject the vote of any of that class of persons called "deserters." All persons are presumed innocent till they are proven guilty. They are not to be punished WITHOUT RECORD EVI-DENCE OF CONVICTION.

By the one hundred and third section of the General Election Law of second of July, 1839, it is provided:

If any Inspector or Judge of any election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizens \* \* each of the persons so offending, shall on con-viction, be punished in the manner pre-scribed in the one hundred and seventh section of the act, (i e, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than

By section one hundred and ten of the election law above mentioned it is pro-

"If any person shall use or practise any intimidation, threats, force, or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction thall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time, not less than one, nor more than twelve months."

Ten per cent, of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; one third less the ten per call on the day of sale; one third less the ten per call on the day of April, 1895, with interest from the list day of April, 1895, with interest from the list day of April, 1895, with interest from the list day of April, 1895, with interest from the list day of April, 1895, and the purchaser on the list day of April, 1895, and every year thoreafting design to any time, not less than one, nor more than twelve months."

By the act of Assembly just recited it PUBLIC SALE OF appears that the vote of every person

of suffrage. It is the duty of all good citizens to observe the laws of the land and see that no qualified voter is denied the privilege of the elective franchise. In all cases where there may have been a rejection of legal voters, or an intimidation of voters, it will be incumbent upon me as representing the in- PUBLIC SALE OF terests of the Commonwealth to see that prosecutions are promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted. M. M. TRAUGH.

District Attorney. PROGRAMUNG, October 2, 1961,

LETTER OF DECLINATION.

To the Democracy of Columbia County:

It having become "patent" to us all that the contest on the Representative tent to jeopardize the value of the force of the Democracy here, and being exceedingly anxious, as I have always been, for the success of Democratic prinmarch of the moral and political force which must eventually control the country, I deliberately and thoughtfully retire from the field, as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. This I do for the reasons above assigned, this question undiscussed, I shall be found now, as at all former times, battling boldly for the principles of our time-honored party. Thankful for the ardent support of my numerous friends,

1 am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, LEVI L. TATE,

BLOOMSBURG, October 5, 1886.

Bridge Notice. The President and Manahe Cutawissa Bridge Company have thi avidend of 1 per cent, 75 cent of the Company set six months, payable to the stockhold heir logal recressingly. ers or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant. JOHN SHARPLESS, Treas. CATAWISSA BRIDGE OFFICE, Oct. 1, Dec. 3

M. R. L'Velle, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Centralia, Columbia County, Pa. C. H. Brockway, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, on Main Street, first door west of the

Robert F. Clark, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. nor of Main and Market Streets,

> E. H. Little, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Mein Street, in white frame bee John G. Preese,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Register and Recorder's office, in a

besement of the Court House, NEW CLOTHING AND GENTL MEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

many friends that he has opened a new Cloth and "Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lonroom of the Hartman Building, southwest on

Having just returned from Philadelphia

PALL AND WINTER CLOTHING he flatters himself that he can please all.

stock comprises

UNDERSHIRTS

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHIS such as DRESS COATS, BACK CO.TH. OVERGOAT PANTS.

DRAWERS, NECK-TIFF HOSIERT. BUAPENDE HANDKERCHIEFS. UMBUCELLAR, A

nishing line at very low prices In addition to the above he has an elegant CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

anp in fact everything in the Clothing or

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. 'all and see before purchasing elsewiers, me SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

J. W. CHAMBERLAIS

DUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

OF VALUABLE REAL PSTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphana Cean of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAT, ha 10th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Achembiach, Administrator & Joseph Haylourst, late of Orange Township, it said county, deceased, will expense to saie, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Orangeville, it the Township of Orange, in the county aforesal, bounded on the north by lands of John Achembach, on the east by Main Street of said town, of the south by lands of Cornelins Bellas, and on the west by lands of Low and Appleman, containing one hundred and sixty-eight feet in front, as one hundred and sixty-eight feet in front, as one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, more or less, whereon are creeted a two-story frace dwelling-house, a wagon-marker's stop, stable, and other outbaildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Orange, add county aforesald.

HISSE COLEMAN, Clark deceased, situate in the Township of Orange, a county aforesaid. JISSE COLEMAN, Clark | BLOOMSBURG, September 27, 1898.

appears that the vote of every person qualified under the State constitution and laws must be received, that its rejection is an indictable offense.

This question has been fully decided by the Supreme Court of this State, and therefore cannot come within the province of an election board. No man's private feelings can be consulted in this matter. We have laws laid down for our guidance and control, and we must observe them in determining the qualifications of a voter.

It is desirable that election officers and citizens should pay due attention to the laws of this State regulating the right of suffrage. It is the duty of all good CONDITIONS OF SALE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent, of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the estimisistrator on the striking down of the proporty one fourth of the purchase money less ten per cent, on the confirmation of the sale; the reader of the purchase money in one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation.

GEORGE W. DRIFNMACH, Sept. 4.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Cent of Columbia County, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th day of October in the forensess, James W. Sorkey, John Sankey, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sorkey, John Sankey, Jacob Sankey, and John Reighard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, late of Contre County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia, bounded on the east by land of H. R. Mclick, on the south by lands of Pavid Waller and Andrew Creveling on the north, containing one hundred and twenty-seven "Tree most or less, whereon are breezed a Large two-story of less, whereon are breezed a Large frame barn, and outbuildings, sewell of good water at the door of the awdings-house, and two apple orchards. Also outbuildings, sewell of good water at the door of the awdings-house, and two mple orchards. Also a tract of land situate in Mount Plousant Township, county a forceastd, bounded on the east by James Grines, on the weat by lands of John Shipman, and on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the worth by lands of John Shipman, and on the worth by lands of John Shipman, and on the south by lands of state of said deceased, situate in the Townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and eastly a force said.

BLOOMSBURG, Sopt. E. PSE.

TERMS OF SALE

Ton per cent, of one third of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property; one third less the ten per cent, in he paid on the first day of April, A.D. 1887; and the bulance to be paid in wa equal annual psymonta, with interest from the first day of April, 1877, when possession of the premises with the given. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

Auditor's Notice, - Estate of William KARNS deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Epitains County of make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased among his creditors, vill meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, November 7, 1966, at 19.0 clear A.M., at his office in distribution of stend if they see proper, and present their claims, or he debarred from coming is of a share of the fund.

10. B. HROCKWAY, Auditor. Oszette copy. sep22-it

TOHN E. FOX & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS. No. 11 South Third Street,

> Philadelphia. SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS ought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points,